

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1846.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5139.

號七廿月二十年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

日五十月一十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLACK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
K. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$466,500.
RESERVE FUND.....£20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30A, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

will perform
SHERIDAN'S COMEDY
"SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

AT THE
CITY HALL THEATRE,
On the EVENING of MONDAY,
the 29th INSTANT.

Admission (by Tickets only), \$2. Places may be secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to Commence PUNCTUALLY at 9 o'clock.

Hongkong, December 18, 1879. de30

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

will perform
"THE SORCERER"

AT THE
CITY HALL THEATRE,
On THURSDAY,
the 8th January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 3rd Proximo.

W. WHEELER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 17, 1879. ja9

"OUR BOYS"

DRAMATIC COMPANY,
comprising the following Artists:—
MISS EMILY BLAIN,
MISS MINNIE NORDT,
MISS NORVILLE,
MESSRS FRANK S'UARY,
GEO. NORVILLE,
G. CROFTON, AND
HARRY FRANKLIN.

Will arrive EARLY in JANUARY, and will give
THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.
GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.
Hongkong, December 22, 1879.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their Usual Assortment of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, comprising:—
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES.
JEWELRY BOXES and SCENT CABINETS. LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS.
PRINCESS STATIONERY CABINETS. Handsome Presentation INKSTANDS.
VELVET WORK BAGS. CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.
WORK BOXES in Leather and Fancy Woods. Handsomely Painted FLOWER VASES.
CARD TRAYS and SCRAP BOOKS. NOVELTIES in Electro-plated Ware, suitable for Presents.
VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. STATUETTES.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated GIFT BOOKS, comprising:—
PICTURE GALLERY OF MODERN ART. SWITZERLAND ILLUSTRATED.
WOODLAND ROMANCE. THE BIRD, BY JULES MICHELET.
THE INSECT, BY JULES MICHELET. THE BIRD WORLD.
THE EPIC OF HADES.

A Large Assortment of Newest GIFT BOOKS for Boys and Girls. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, the Latest Novelties.
Elegantly Dressed FRENCH DOLLS. DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX, completely fitted. SWIMMING and WASHING DOLLS. MECHANICAL TOYS, in Great Variety. DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS. PUZZLES, GAMES, BRICKS. HORSES and CARRIAGES, WHEELBARROWS. DRUMS, TRUMPETS, GUNS and SWORDS.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES in COSAQUES, comprising:—
HELEN'S BABIES' CRACKERS, PICTORIAL. INCOGNITA, COMICAL and CLUB CRACKERS. BELLES of the SEASON, &c., &c., &c. PAINT BOXES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS. RUSSIA OX TONGUES. SPICED OX TONGUES. MINCEPIAT. STILTON CHEESE. Presentation BOXES of BONBONS. THE NEW OPERA GLASSES. CHRISTMAS TREE, CANDLES and ORNAMENTS. CHOICE OLD PORT. After Dinner SHERRY. CHAMPAGNES, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

ED. CHASTEL & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, recently Imported *ex Late Arrivals*, of the very Highest Class and most Popular brands. Consisting of:—

CLARETS. WHITE WINES. St. Emilion. Sauternes. Margaux. Graves. Chateau Palmer. Barsac. Poutet-Cane. Chateau Latour Blanche. Chateau Léoville. Chateau Yquem. Chateau Larose. Hochheimer. Chateau Richelieu. &c., &c., &c. Chateau Lafite.

BURGUNDIES. SHERRIES. CHAMBERTIN. MANZANILLA. BRAUNE. PONSARD. VINO DE PASTO. AMONTILLADO. FINE OLD PORT WINES. CHAMPAGNES.

MME. VVE. CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN. THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co. B. & E. PERRIER.

JAS. HENNESSY'S * and CUTLER PALMER'S * and FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

SWAINE & BOORD'S OLD TOM GIN. JOHN DE KUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS' PURE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY (Dalmore Distillery), a specially selected Blend of 10 years Old Scotch Whisky.

LIQUEURS. CHATEAUBREUSE, CUBACAO, ANISETTE, CREME DE VANILLE, CREME DE MOKA, &c., &c.

ED. CHASTEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 22, 1879. ja5

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., to sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

THURSDAY, the 8th of January, 1880, at 2 p.m., on Board—The

GERMAN BRIG "CARL,"

of 225 Registered Tons, as she now lies at anchor off Yow-mah-tee, with all her MASTS, SAILS, and INVENTORY, complete.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.; or, to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. F. RAPP, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1879. ja8

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
The Spanish Steamer "ZAMBOANGA,"

Capt. ARANGUREN, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave this on MONDAY, the 29th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.

Hongkong, December 26, 1879. de29

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.
The Chartered Steamer "CRUSADE,"

T. ROWE, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 4 p.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, December 24, 1879. ja3

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passenger for Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Steamship "GLENIFFER,"

shortly expected, will be despatched for the above Port on or about MONDAY, the 29th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, December 24, 1879. de29

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
The Spanish Steamer "CHURRUCA,"

Captain ABAJO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, December 18, 1879.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
The Steamship "ROMULUS,"

Capt. WATT, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, December 18, 1879.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE & LONDON VIA CANAL.

The Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE,"

RIKARD, Commander, expected here in about a fortnight, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 13, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Company's Steamship "MENELOUS,"

Captain E. BILLINGS, will be despatched on or about the 1st January, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 23, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "ANCHISES,"

Captain O. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 7th January, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 23, 1879.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "FLEURS CASTLE,"

KIDDER, Commander, expected here in about a fortnight, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 11, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The American Barque "AMY TURNER,"

Capt. NEWELL, will load here for the above Port, and will leave this on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.

Hongkong, December 26, 1879. ja2

FOR NEW YORK.
The A. 1 American Schooner "MOSES E. TOWER,"

HALL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.
The A. 1 British Bark "WINLOW,"

BARKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 16, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A. 1 British Bark "GARTMORN,"

ELLWOOD, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON.
The A. 1 British Bark "OHINAMAM,"

MACKENZIE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON.
The A. 1 British Bark "ELIZABETH CHILDS,"

LINDSEACH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.
The A. 1 German Bark "PALMA,"

BINGE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON.
The A. 1 British Ship "PRINCE FREDERICK,"

CLAGUE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH
Have just received a Fine Assortment of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS, specially suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Moore's "LALLA ROOKH," Tenniel's Illustrations, ... \$3.50
PICTURES FROM BIBLE LANDS, SWISS PICTURES, ITALIAN PICTURES, &c., each CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, 10 vols., new edition, ... 80.00
THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPEDIA, 6 vols., ... 25.00
The Handy Vol., SCOTT, in case, The Handy Vol., TENNYSON, in case, ... 7.50
CHAMBERS'S BOOK OF DAYS, 2 vols., 4 cal., ... 11.00
ARCHDRAGON GRAY'S CHINA, 2 vols., 140 Illustrations, ... 10.00
WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY, full calf, ... 12.00
CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA of ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2 vols., ... 8.00
Hindson's "AUSTRALIAN ABROAD," Illustrated, ... 3.50
SPORT IN MANY LANDS, by "OLD SHEKARRY," ... 3.50
Miss Mitford's CHILDREN OF THE VILLAGE, Beautifully Illustrated, ... 3.50
THE NEW CHILD'S PLAY, Beautifully Illustrated, ... 3.50
Miss Greenaway's "UNDER THE WINDOW," ... 2.00
MASON & HAMILIN'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$90.00
MASON & HAMILIN'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$130.00
MASON & HAMILIN'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$200.00
Photograph ALBUMS! Scrap ALBUMS Stationery CASES, and a Fine Assortment of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1879. ja1

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
awarded the
GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.
DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:
Quarts, ... \$17 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints, ... \$18 " " of 2 doz.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"
By E. H. PARKER.
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Volume Eighth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Comparative Chinese Family Law.
Fa-Hien and His English Translators.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, November 23, 1879.

NOW READY.

FRONG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. REITH. One Volume. 8vo. Price \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. REITH. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo. pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN REITH, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
China Mail Office.

For Sale.

J. NOBLE, JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER,
HAS just RECEIVED a FINE SELECTION of

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY,
in the Newest Designs.
MORDAN'S GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, SILVER CUPS, And many NOVELTIES, Suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.
8, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, December 16, 1879. de30

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail Office."

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT of HOUSE, No. 4, Praya East, MARINE LOT No. 65 (formerly known as the "Blue Houses," with possession on 1st January, proximo.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879. ja1

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLES and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next. Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.
Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAKASAGO MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignee's expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 22, 1879. de29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
S. S. PEI HO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. India, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 1st January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 26, 1879. ja1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex Anadyr.
S P Order, 145 bags Sharp Stone, from Madras.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 18, 1879.

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first-class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
C. LUGAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent,
8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E. C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 1oc80

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALIE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship PESHAWAR, Captain C. A. WHITE, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transshipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 18, 1879. ja1

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

and ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja13

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, ORAINED on the 23rd September a.c.
Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Hongkong, October 5, 1879. ja8

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr HENRY PRINCE TENNANT to SIGN the Name of our Firm at Foochow.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1879. de29

NOTICE.
FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
and
COMMISSION AGENT.
All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

Intimations.
TAKASIMA COLLIERY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Large and Small COAL.
Apply at the Offices, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; or, to
THOS. G. GLOVER, East Point.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879. ja1

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.
By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879. ja1

YOUNG CHUN CHONG.—I was a Steward on board the Princess Charlotte nearly 15 Years. The Dr. (BENNETT) had shown me to make MILK PUNCH WINE, and I have followed doing the same and used Superior Materials or Stuff which is made by Dr. Bennett, which may be drank at any time without pernicious effect. Now I wish to be established on shore.—No. 62, WELLINGTON STREET.

QUAN CHEONG.
Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the 20th INST. until the 3rd Proximo, both days included.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja3

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 20, 1879. ja20

LOST.
A SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "PUNCH." Small white spot on breast.
\$5 Reward will be given.
Address: No. 12, Praya East.
Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).
Orders should be sent to G. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop, Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chai Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yuen Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chuen Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong. The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS;

&c., &c., &c.
China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

Chair and Boat Hire.
LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Barbers (each)
Hour, ...

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th
August, 1875.

"Certificates under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Solo Right
the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration,
Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely obtained from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GALSFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests the Hon. Judges and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China—TASAGOR & Co., Bombay, Bencoolen, and Poona; SMITH, STRANSTREET & Co., and RAYNOR & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA & Co., Bangalore; RANODON DISPENSARY, No. 215, Dalhousie Street; E. GRILLON Co., Lahore; J. LEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "The Cause of Late and Early Deaths" on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

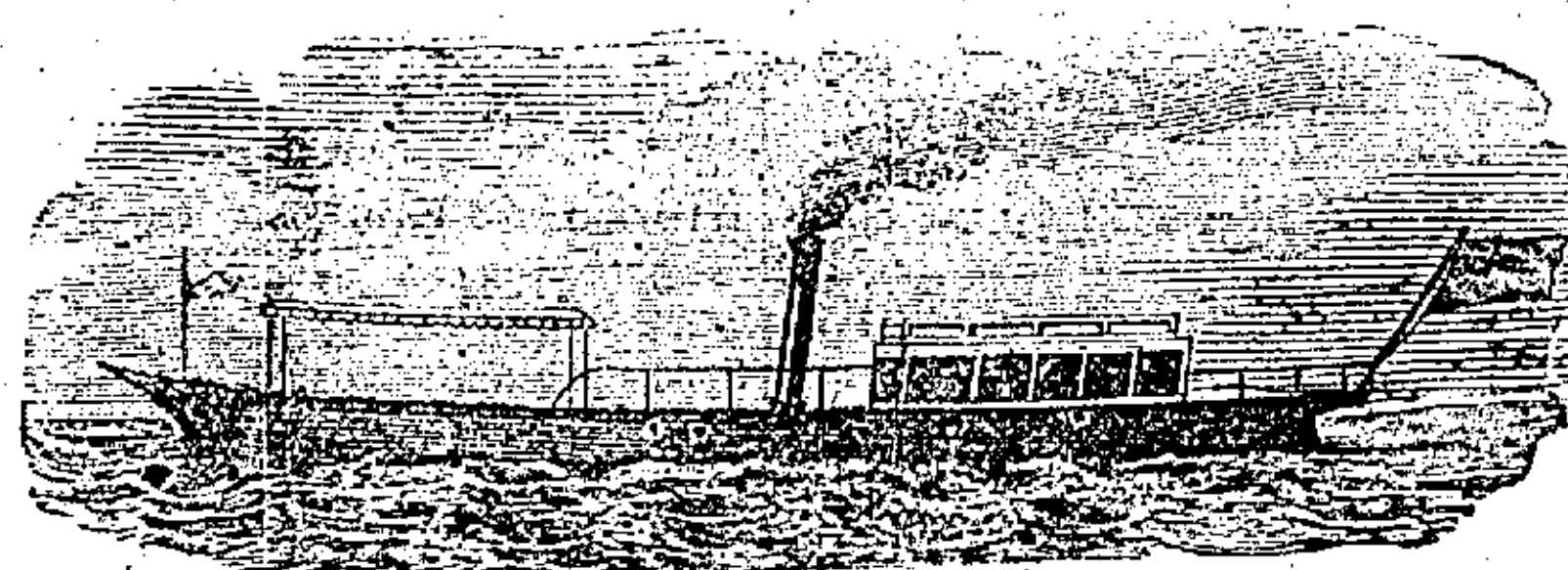
TRADE MARK.



CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late Yarrow & Hedley).

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, 15, LE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

THE SAFEST MILD

APERTIENT FOR DELICATE

CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,

CHILDREN AND INFANTS,

AND FOR REGULAR USE

IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY

OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S

FLUID

MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79 1w 52t 5ap80

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be

the most effectual in curing every dangerous malady of

the human system, and are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
bush.Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which often beset the human race,
viz., coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,

ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure all, deep and superficial abscesses.These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised
world, with directions for use in almost every language.They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 52t

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

R. Hlang-hlang, Jockey Club, and other

perfumers, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide

celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,

Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice

and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,

Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,

Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for

the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural

Air-Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers

and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

36, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24,

Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-

liens, Paris. 31may79 1w 52t

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS, YLANG-YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET

POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English

Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

31may79

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

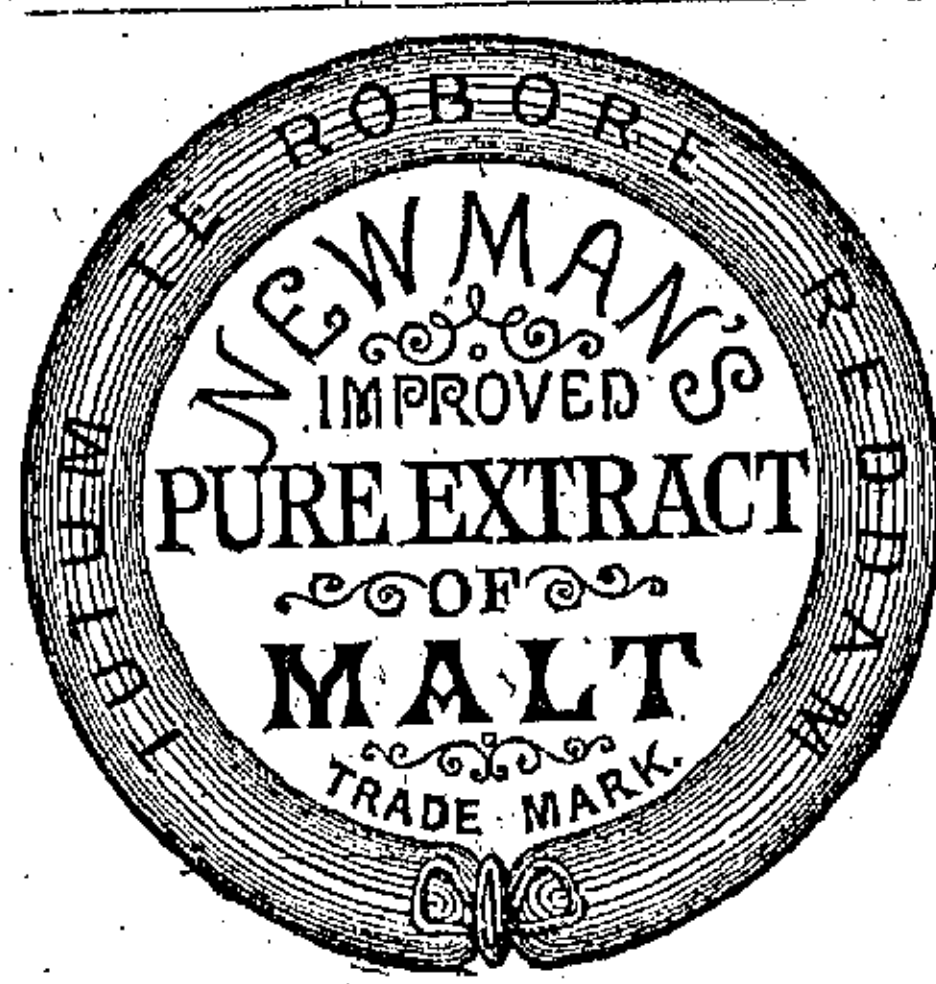
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-

vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,

Overland China Mail, and China Review.

4oct79 1w 52t 81mch80

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

BY

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,

being non-fermented and free from Spirit,

as certified by Dr. Hassall and other

Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,

and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or

three times a day. The Extract should be

kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from

Physicians and the Public can be forwarded

upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w 52t

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS-BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.

Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;

which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS-BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

system, restores the deranged functions,

and stimulates healthy action of the se-
cretions of the body, without creating any
of those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.Chlorodyne is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.

Chlorodyne is the best remedy known for

coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

Chlorodyne effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.Chlorodyne acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.Chlorodyne effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.Chlorodyne is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS-BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

9sep79 1w 52t 91oct80

Intimations.

SAVORY AND

MORSE'S

BEST FOOD

FOR INFANTS.

NOTICE.—The Best

Food for Infants, Prepared

by Savory & Moore, and

Supplied to the Royal Nur-

series of England, Russia,
&c., contains the richest
amount of nourishment in
the most digestible and con-
venient form.IT IS THE MOST PER-
FECT substitute for healthy
Mother's Milk, possessing
all the elements necessary
for the health, growth, and
vigour of the child.MAILED ON LIEBET'S
principle, it has only the sugar
natural to milk, and is con-
sequently free from the arti-
ficial and injurious sweet-
eners of other foods.THOROUGHLY COOK-
ED it is always ready for
use, saving Mothers and
Nurses much time and
trouble—tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and
10s. each.SAVORY & MOORE, 143,
New Bond Street, London,
and Chemists, &c., every-
where.

For Sale

CHRISTMAS STORES.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,

BEG to call attention to the following New Supply of STORES, which they have Received
Ex "GORDON CASTLE,"
And Other Recent Arrivals.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, 4-lb., 5-lb. and 6-lb. each.
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS.
Pure AMERICAN CANDIES.
Pure SCOTCH CANDIES.
DRAGGERS, ALMONDS.
FANCY CHOCOLATES.
MASSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
NOUGATINES.
CRYSTALLIZED METZ FRUITS.
New Designs in COSAQUES.
"CUTWAY'S HAT BOX."
"MARQUEBET'S JEWEL CASKET."
"GRANDMA'S BONNET BOX."
"EDWIN and ANGELINA."
&c., &c., &c.

SMYRNA FIGS.
Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
HICKORY NUTS.
Cooking and Table PRUNES.
Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Candied PEEL.
MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
GARRAWAY SEEDS.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
AMERICAN CREAM CHEESE.
SAP SAGE CHEESE.
LIMBURG CHEESE.
PINE APPLE CHEESE.
HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.
WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
GAME PIES.
Potted MEATS.
Prime Yorkshire HAMS.
Prime Wiltshire BACON in tins & Canvases.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
OX-TONGUES in JELLY.
TRUFFLES.
FRENCH ROLL BUTTER.
CUTTING'S Canned DESSERT FRUITS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.
MILK BISCUITS.
ALPHABET BISCUITS.
OYSTER BISCUITS.
WAFER BISCUITS.
SODA BISCUITS.

First-class and Medium CHAMPAGNES, Pinks and Quarts.
HOOK.
SAUTERNES.
CLARET.
Fine Old Pale PORT, 1848.
SAOON'S Pale Dry SHERRY.
Do. Amontillado SHERRY.
La Grande MARQUE CHARTREUSE, Pinks and Quarts.
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CURACAO.
Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.
SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.
BASS'S ALE Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, Pinks and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT Bottled by E. & J. BUNKE, Pinks and Quarts.

Specially Selected CIGARS.
Princess CHEROOTS.
Cavite CHEROOTS.
Princess CIGARS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Arcoeros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes of 100.
Choice No. 3 Melsig CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS.
CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.
NOVELS.
ATLAS.
HISTORIES.
DICTIONARIES.

OLLANDER'S METHOD for Learning FRENCH and SPANISH.
DR. AHN'S METHOD for Learning GERMAN and FRENCH.
ASHER'S MODEL BOOKS of FOREIGN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, GERMAN, FRENCH and SPANISH.
"NORTH CHINA HERALD" D A T E BLOCK for 1880.

NEW SEASON'S PRESENT TEA, in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.
Hongkong, December 15, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 27th Instant (SATURDAY), the BUSINESS of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will be Carried on at No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, the Premises lately occupied by the AGRA BANK.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, December 23, 1879.

WANTED.

THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

1892-51, complete.

The Chinese and Japanese Repository, 1868-65, 3 vols.

Notes and Queries on China and Japan, 1867-70, 4 vols.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, Vols. I and II.

Transactions of the China Branch of the R. A. Society, Hongkong, 1848-59, 6 Parts.

Journal of the N. C. Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, from 1858 to 1878 (also Vol. I, containing Journal of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society).

Answer to "H.J.H.T." China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 23, 1879. de30

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE above SCHOOL will be Opened in St. PAUL'S COLLEGE on MONDAY, JANUARY 5th.

Hours (for the present) 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Fee, \$3 per month, payable in advance.

Applications for Admission should be made at once to the Right Rev. Bishop BURDON.

By Order of the Committee, A. LISTER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 17, 1879. de31

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THE undermentioned Banks will close on THURSDAY, the 1st January, being public holiday.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," E. G. MOBERLY, Acting Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," E. SCHWEIN, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1879. ja1

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this date the above Establishment, as a First-Class HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED.

Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the Best of Liquors, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

The house has ample Accommodation for Boarders, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate.

The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PICNIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

Tiffin at One; Dinner at Seven.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. tt

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the Dock are:—480 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 4cc80

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE!

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 30th Dec., at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

PILOT CLOTH, Tweeds, Dooskins, All-wool Flannel, Colored and White Serge, Cardigan Jackets, Wool Mitts, etc., etc.

100 boxes Brown Windsor Toilet Soap.

50 boxes Candles.

10 cases Munkets.

20 cases Tumblers.

Morton's Assorted Oilman's Stores.

5 cases Prime York Hams.

25 cases 1/2 tins Sardines.

Lamps, Razors in boxes, Penknives, Towels, Socks, etc., etc.

30 cases Brandy.

20 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky.

Fine and Central Fire Revolvers and Cartridges.

10 cases Borden's Milk.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1879. de30

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "EMERALDA," Capt. TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 29th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de29

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "BRECONSHIRE," Captain STURROCK, will be despatched for the above Ports at 8 p.m. on MONDAY, the 29th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de29

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain ABNOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th Inst., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de30

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship Breconshire, STURROCK, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja3

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 31st December, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of JAPANESE PORCELAIN and LACQUERED WARE, and KUNG-SI WARE.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1879. de31

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-KEEPER to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 3rd January, 1880, at 10 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,—

The HULL of a 42 Feet TWIN SCREW STEAM LAUNCH.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery. The Hull to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1879. ja3

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

I have THIS DAY Resumed Charge of this BRANCH.

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. de30

TO LET.

FOUR-STORYED HOUSES in Hollywood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1880, at 11 p.m., the Company's S. S. ANADYR, Commandant DE BOISSEVILLE, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until 10 a.m.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m. on the 7th January, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja3

To-day's Advertisements.

EIGHTH DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial Government Eight per Cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong on the 31st of December, 1879, and in London on the 19th of February, 1880, when the Interest thereon will cease, were this day Drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, Lombard Street, London, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

313 Bonds Nos. —

9	1264	2634	3800	5046
33	1294	2554	3811	5068
53	1308	2575	3828	5090
71	1340	2587	3842	5104
96	1341	2608	3855	5121
112	1379	2624	3884	5159
134	1396	2642	3907	5187
158	1417	2661	3929	5189
166	1433	2691	3960	5208
200	1456	2704	3962	5233
211	1476	2739	3990	5249
229	1496	2751	4012	5267
255	1517	2773	4023	5288
278	1539	2792	4049	5313
299	1549	2816	4070	5329
303	1561	2835	4091	5354
329	1597	2851	4108	5376
351	1608	2875	4137	5393
369	1622	2884	4147	5405
388	1651	2911	4161	5434
407	1678	2939	4193	5442
426	1687	2941	4202	5467
451	1704	2970	4229	5492
471	1727	2981	4252	5504
481	1750	3016	4276	5524
513	1762	3029	4293	5580
527	1800	3045	4305	5566
551	1806	3068	4327	5592
579	1834	3095	4346	5606
581	1859	3106	4374	5640
611	1869	3139	4391	5642
629	1899	3154	4411	5668
647	1917	3160	4437	5698
667	1923	3198	4444	5714
685	1948	3204	4467	5735
719	1975	3228	4482	5764
728	2000	3257	4506	5778
750	2009	3275	4524	5787
765	2023	3287	4551	5810
781	2044	3305	4578	5839
818	2076	3340	4589	5853
829	2091	3344	4617	5868
856	2108	3371	4623	5897
865	2131	3387	4650	5910
895	2153	3412	4672	5940
915	2176	3440	4698	5958
927	2192	3450	4707	5972
960	2210	3464	4723	5990
973	2229	3495	4743	6011
998	2248	3513	4776	6030
1004	2276	3529	4786	6057
1021	2293	3556	4816	6079
1044	2311	3571	4826	6084
1066	2334	3586	4847	6109
1090	2351	3612	4866	6138
1105	2368	3631	4887	6147
1124	2396	3645	4916	6167
1154	2401	3662	4925	6197
1171	2432	3690	4943	6202
1185	2454	3717	4980	6221
1203	2474	3735	4986	6242
1226	2494	3744	5005	
1249	2517	3777	5030	

For £100 Sterling each = £31,300.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT, Accountant.

W. W. VENN, Junior, Notary Public.

2 Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

London, 22nd October, 1879. ja3

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 31st December current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after that Date.

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. X.

Sentry-go.	Hatchway.
S Sarah	H
E Esa	A
N not	T
T tio	C
R	H
Y yew	W
G Genista	A
O oily	Y

* Vide "Hiawatha."

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," and "Kobe Eagle."

NOTE.—This being the last acrostic of the year, in case of equality a trial acrostic will be given for solution next week, in addition to another, which will form the first for the ensuing quarter.

XI.

"Though much opposed as all must be to punning—

In true and vulgar sense quite *infra dig*—
Yet think well out these doggerel lines with cunning,

The trouble won't appear so very big.
You'll stumble on my meaning swiftly, surely,
And with its aid you'll work the more securely.

Though very long and thin, yet is it tough
And holds with earth its own when times are rough.

1.

A just demand by Judge and Jury,
And prisoner too, 'gainst plaintiff's fury.

2.

A thing not weighed, nor touched, nor smelt,
Nor seen—
Too often an inventor's craze, I ween.

3.

Given to man and women, babies, horses,
E'en to a dog, no matter what the cross is
Of thinking,
But not too oft, or you'll be charged with drinking.

4.

Philosophers coin terms without remorse;
Some betray weakness, this one, clearly,
force.

5.

A Turkish name of true believer often—
Not that one thinks a creed one's manners
soften.

6.

Well known where martial deeds in all their
glory
Adorn the school-boy page of classic story.

7.

If beautiful or ugly who can say?
Known at the dawn of life, and close of day.

YORICK.

IMMORTALITY.

Foiled by our fellow-men, depressed, out-
worn,
We leave the brutal world to take its way,
And patience! in another life we say,
This world shall be thrust down and we up-
borne.

And will not then the immortal armies scorn
The world's poor routed levies? or will
they

Who fall'd under the heat of this life's day
Support the ferors of the heavenly morn?

No, no? the energy of life may be
Kept on after the grave, but not begun;
And he who flung not in the earthly strife,
From strength to strength advancing—only
he.

His soul well knit and all his battles won,
Mounts, and that hardly, an eternal life.
—Matthew Arnold.

"STONE THE WOMAN—LET THE MAN GO FREE."

Yes, stone the woman—let the man go free:
Draw back your skirts, lest they may per-
chance touch

Her garments as she passes; but to him
Put forth a willing hand to clasp with his
That led her to destruction and disgrace.
Shut up from her the sacred ways of toil,
That she no more may win an honest meal;
But open to him all honorable paths.

Where he may win distinction. Give to him
Fair pressed-down measures of life's sweetest
joys;

Pass her, O maiden, with a pure, proud face,
If she puts out a poor, polluted palm;
But lay thy hand in his on bridal day,
And swear to cling to him with wifely love
And tender reverence. Trust him who led
A sister woman to a fearful fate.

Yes, stone the woman—let the man go free!
Let one soul suffer for the guilt of two—
It is the doctrine of a hurried world,
Too out of breath for holding balances
Where nice distinctions and injustices
Are calmly weighed. But ah, how will it be
On that strange day of final fire and flame,
When men shall wither with a myrtle fear,
And all shall stand before the one true Judge?
Shall sex make then a difference in sin?
Shall He, the Searcher of the hidden heart,
In his eternal and divine scope,
Condemn the woman and forgive the man?

BABY IN PARTIBUS.

The Empire has done less for Anglo Indian babies than for any class of the great exile community. Legislation provides them with neither rattle nor coral, privilege leave nor pension. Papa has a Raja and Star of India to play with; Mamma the Warrant of Precedence and the Hill Captain; but Baby has nothing—not even a missionary; Baby is without the amusement of the meekest cannibal.

Baby is debarred from the society of his compatriots. His father is cramped and frozen with the chill cares of office; his mother is deadened by the gloomy routine of economy and fashion; custom lies upon her with a weight heavy as frost and deep almost as life; the fountains of natural fancy and mirth are frozen over; so Baby lolls his drowsy peans in soft Oriental accents, wakening harmonious echoes among those impulsive and impressionable children of Nature that masquerade themselves in the black slough of Bearers and Ayahs; and Baby blunders in Hindustani.

These Ayah and Bearer people sit with Baby in the verandah on a little carpet; broken toys and withered flowers lie around. They croon to Baby some old-world *katabaulkies*, while beauty, born of murmuring sound, passes into Baby's eyes. The squirrel sits chirruping familiarly on the edge of the verandah with his tail in the air and some uncracked persicorp in his uplifted hands, the kite circles aloft and whistles a shrill and mournful note, the sparrows chatter, the crow clears his throat, the minas scream discordantly, and Baby's soft, receptive nature thus absorbs an Indian language. Very soon Baby will think from right to left, and will slip in the luxuriant bloom of Oriental hyperbole. Presently, when Baby grows a little older Baby will say to his Bearer, through his sweet little nose, "Arreh! Ulu ka bacha, tu kya karta hai?" "Child of night's sweet bird, what dost thou now?" Afterwards Baby will learn to say many more things which it is not good to repeat here.

In the evening Baby will go out for an airing with the Bearer and Ayah people, and while they dawdle along the dusty road, or sit on kerb-stones and on culvert parapets, he will listen to the extensive tale of their simple sorrows. He will hear, with a sigh, that the profits of petty larceny are declining; he will be taught to regret the increasing infirmities of his Papa's temper; and portraits in sepia of Mamma will be observed by him to excite laughter mingled with dark impulsive words. Thus there will pass into Baby's eyes glances of suspicious questionings, "the blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not realised."

In the long summer days Baby will patter listlessly about the darkened rooms accompanied by his suite, who carry a feeding bottle—Maw's Patent Feeding Bottle—just as the Sergeant-at-Arms carries the mace; and, from time to time, little Mister Speaker will squat down on his dear little hams and take a refreshing pull or two. At breakfast and luncheon time little Mister Speaker will straggle into the dining-room, and fond parents will give him a tid-bit of many soft dainties, to be washed down with brandy and water, beer, sherry, or other alcoholic draught. On such broken meals Baby is raised.

The little drawn face, etiolated and weary-looking, recommends sleep; but Baby is a bad sleeper. The Bearer-in-waiting carries about a small pillow all day long, and from time to time Baby is applied to it. He frets and cries, and they brood over him humming some old Indian song, "Keli Blai," or "Eli Muni Pania." Still he turns restlessly and whimpers, though they pat him and shampoo him, and call him fond names and tell him soothing stories of bulbuls and flowers and woolly sheep. But Baby does not sleep, and even Indian patience is exhausted. Both Ayah and Bearer would like to slip away to their mud houses at the other end of the compound, and have a pull at the fragrant *huka* and a gossip with the *syces*; but while *Sunny Baba* is at large, and might at any moment make a raid on Mamma, who is dozing over a novel on a spider-chair near the mouth of the thermometer, the Ayah and Bearer dare not leave their charge. So *Sunny Baba* must sleep, and the Bearer has in the folds of his waistcloth a little black fragment of the awful sleep-compeller, and Baby is dragged into a deep uneasy sleep of delirious, racking dreams.

Day by day Baby grows paler, day by day thinner, day by day a stranger light burns in his bonny eyes. Weird thoughts sweep through Baby's brain, weird questions startle Mamma out of the golden languors in which she is steeped, weird words frighten the gentle Ayah as she fondles her darling. The current of bubble and laughter has almost ceased to flow. Baby lies silent in the Ayah's lap staring at the ceiling. He clasps a broken toy with wasted fingers. His Bearer comes with some old watchword of fun; Baby smiles faintly, but makes no response. The old man takes him tenderly in his arms and carries him to the verandah; Baby's head falls heavily on his shoulder.

The outer world lies dimly round Baby; within, strange shadows are flitting by. The wee body is pressing heavily upon the spirit; Baby is becoming conscious of the burden. He will be quiet for hours in his little cot; he does not sleep, but he dreams. Earth's joys and lights are fast fading out of those resilient eyes; Baby's spirit is waiting on the shores of eternity, and already hears "the mighty waters rolling evermore."

The broken toys are swept away into a corner, a silence and fear has fallen upon the household, black servants weep, their mistress seeks refuge in headache and smelling salts, the hard father feels a strange, an irrepressible welling up of little memories. He loves the golden-haired boy; he hardly knew it before. If he could only hear once more the merry laugh, the chatter, and the shouting! But he cannot hear it any more; he will never hear his child's voice again. Baby has passed away into the far-away Thought World. Baby is now only a dream and a memory, only the recollection of a music that is heard no more. Baby has crossed that cloudy, storm-driven bourn of speculation and fear whither we are all tending.

A few white bones upon a lonely sand,
A rotting carpet beneath the meadow grass,
That cannot hear the footsteps as they pass,
Memorial urns pressed by some foolish hand
Have been for all the goal of troubled fears.
Ah! breaking hearts and faint eyes dim with tears.

And momentary hope by breezes fanned
To flame that ever fading falls again,
And leaves but blacker night and deeper pain,
Have been the mould of life in every land.

Baby is planted out for evermore in the dank and weedy little cemetery that lies on

the outskirts of the little station where he lived and died. Those golden curls, those soft and rounded limbs, and that laughing mouth, are given up to darkness and the eternal hunger of corruption. Through sunshine and rain, through the long days of summer, through the long nights of winter, for ever, for ever, Baby lies silent and dreamless under that waving grass. The bee will hum overhead for ever, and the swallow glance among the cypresses. The butterfly will flutter for ages and ages among the rank flowers—Baby will still lie there. Come away, come away, your cheeks are pale, it cannot be, we cannot believe it, we must not remember it; other Baby voices will rekindle our life and love, Baby's toys will pass to other Baby hands. All will change; we will change.

Yet, darling, but come back to me,
Why ever change the years have wrought,
I find not yet one lonely thought
That cries against my wish for thee.

—"Ali Baba" in *Vanity Fair*.

MORAL SWINDLERS.

(From "Impressions of Theophrastus Such," by George Eliot.)

It is a familiar example of irony in the degradation of words that "what a man is worth" has come to mean how much money he possesses; but there seems a deeper and more melancholy irony in the shrunk meaning that popular or polite speech assigns to "morality" and "morals." The poor part these words are made to play recalls the fate of those pagan divinities who, after being understood to rule the powers of the air and the destinies of men, came down to the level of insignificant demons, or were even made a farcical show for the amusement of the multitude.

Talking to Melissa in a time of commercial trouble, I found her disposed to speak pathetically of the disgrace which had fallen on Sir Gavial Mantrap, because of his conduct in relation to the Eocene Mines, and to other companies ingeniously devised by him for the punishment of ignorance in people of small means: a disgrace by which the poor titled gentleman was actually reduced to live in comparative obscurity on his wife's settlement of one or two hundred thousand in the consols.

"Surely your pity is misplaced," said I, rather dubiously, for I like the comfort of trusting that a correct moral judgment is the strong point in woman (seeing that she has a majority of about a million in our islands), and I imagined that Melissa might have some unexpressed grounds for her opinion. "I should have thought you would rather be sorry for Mantrap's victims—the widows, spinsters, and hard-working fathers whom his unscrupulous haste to make himself rich has cheated of all their savings, while he is eating well, lying softly, and after impudently justifying himself before the public, is perhaps joining in the General Confession with a sense that he is an acceptable object in the sight of God, though decent men refuse to meet him."

"Oh, all that about the Companies, I know, was most unfortunate. In commerce people are led to do so many things, and he might not know exactly how everything would turn out. But Sir Gavial made a good use of his money, and he is a thoroughly moral man."

"What do you mean by a thoroughly moral man?" said I.

"Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that," said Melissa, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sir Gavial is an excellent family man—quite blameless there; and so charitable round his place at Tiptop. Very different from Mr. Barabbas, whose life, my husband tells me, is most objectionable, with actresses and that sort of thing. I think a man's morals should make a difference to us. I'm not sorry for Mr. Barabbas, but I am sorry for Sir Gavial Mantrap."

I will not repeat my answer to Melissa, for I fear it was offensively brusque, my opinion being that Sir Gavial was the more pernicious scoundrel of the two, since his name for virtue served as an effective part of a swindling apparatus; and perhaps I hinted that to call such a man moral showed rather a silly notion of human affairs. In fact, I had an angry wish to be instructive, and Melissa, as will sometimes happen, noticed my anger without appropriating my instruction, for I have since heard that she speaks of me as rather violent-tempered, and not over strict in my views of morality.

I wish that this narrow use of words which are wanted in their full meaning were confined to women like Melissa. Seeing that Morality and Morals under their *alias* of Ethics are the subject of voluminous discussion, and their true basis a pressing matter of dispute—seeing that the most famous book ever written on Ethics, and forming a chief study in our colleges, all its ethical with political science or that which treats of the constitution and prosperity of States, one might expect that educated men would find reason to avoid a perversion of language which lends itself to no wider view of life than that of village gossip. Yet I find even respectable historians of our own and of foreign countries, after showing that a king was treacherous, rapacious, and ready to sanction gross breaches in the administration of justice, and by praising him for his pure moral character, by which one must suppose them to mean that he was not low nor debauched, not the European twin of the typical Indian potentate whom Macaulay describes as passing his life in chewing bang and fondling dancing-girls. And since we are sometimes told of such malevolent kings that they were religious, we arrive at the curious result that the most serious wide-reaching duties of man lie quite outside both Morality and Religion—the one of these consisting in not keeping mistresses (and perhaps not drinking too much), and the other in certain ritual transactions with God which can be carried on equally well side by side with the basest conduct towards men. With such a classification as this it is no wonder, considering the strong reaction of language on thought, that many minds, dizzy with indigestion of recent science and philosophy, are far to seek for the grounds of social duty, and without entertaining any private intention of committing a perjury which would ruin an innocent man, or seeking gain by supplying bad preserved meats to our navy, feel themselves speculatively obliged to inquire why they should not do so, and are inclined to measure their intellectual subtlety by their dissatisfaction with all answers to this "Why?" It is of little use to theorise in ethics while our habitual phraseology stamps the part of our social duties as something that lies aloof from

the deepest needs and affections of our nature. The informal definitions of popular language are the only medium through which theory really affects the mass of minds even among the nominally educated; and when a man whose business hours, the solid part of every day, spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private action which has every calculable chance of causing widespread injury and misery, can be called moral because he comes home to dine with his wife and cherishes the happiness of his own hearth, the arguery is not good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation.

Not for one moment would one willingly lose sight of the truth that the relation of the sexes and the primary ties of kinship are the deepest roots of human wellbeing, but to make them by themselves the equivalent of morality is verbally to cut off the channels of feeling through which they are the feeders of that wellbeing. They are the original fountains of a sensibility to the claims of others, which is the bond of societies; but being necessarily in the first instance a private good, there is always the danger that individual selfishness will see in them only the best part of its own gain; just as knowledge, navigation, commerce, and all the conditions which are of a nature to awaken men's consciousness of their mutual dependence and to make the world one great society, are the occasions of selfish, unfair action, of war and oppression, so long as the public conscience or chief force of feeling and opinion is not uniform and strong enough in its insistence on what is demanded by the general welfare. And among the influences that must retard a right public judgment, the degradation of words which involve praise and blame will be reckoned worth protesting against by every mature observer. To rob words of half their meaning, while they retain their dignity as qualifications, is like allowing to men who have lost half their faculties the same high and perilous command which they won in their time of vigour; or like selling food and seeds after fraudulently abstracting their best virtues; in each case what ought to be beneficially strong is fatally enfeebled, if not poisoned. Until we have altered our dictionaries and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pasteboard shoes pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts fighting at miserable odds against invaders: let us rather call him a miscreant, though he were the tenderest, most faithful of husbands, and contend that his own experience of home happiness makes his reckless infliction of suffering on others all the more atrocious. Let us refuse to accept as moral any political leader who should allow his conduct in relation to great issues to be determined by egoistic passion, and boldly say that he would be less immoral even though he were as lax in his personal habits as Sir Robert Walpole, if at the same time his sense of the public welfare were supreme in his mind, quelling all pettier impulses beneath a magnanimous impartiality. And though we were to find among that class of journalists who live by recklessly reporting injurious rumours, insinuating the blackest motives in opponents, decanting at large and with an air of infallibility on dreams which they both find and interpret, and stimulating bad feeling between nations by abusive writing which is as empty of real conviction as the rage of a pantomime king, and would be ludicrous if its effects did not make it appear diabolical—though we were to find among these a man who was benignity itself in his own circle, a healer of private differences, a soother in private calamities, let us pronounce him nevertheless flagrantly immoral, a root of a hideous cancer in the commonwealth, turning the channels of instruction into feeders of social and political disease.

In opposite ways one sees bad effects likely to be encouraged by this narrow use of the word *morals*, shutting out from its meaning half those actions of a man's life which tell momentarily on the wellbeing of his fellow-citizens, and on the preparation of a future for the children growing up around him. Thoroughness of workmanship, care in the execution of every task undertaken, as if it were the acceptance of a trust which it would be a breach of faith not to discharge well, is a form of duty so momentous that if it were to die out from the feeling and practice of a people, all reforms of institutions would be helpless to create national prosperity and national happiness. Do we desire to see public spirit penetrating all classes of the community and affecting every man's conduct, so that he shall make neither the saving of his soul nor any other private saving an excuse for indifference to the general welfare? Well and good. But the sort of public spirit that scampers its bread-winning work, whether with the trowel, the pen, or the overbearing brain, that it may hurry to scenes of political or social agitation, would be as baleful a gift to our people as any malignant demon could devise. One best part of educational training is that which comes through special knowledge and manipulative or other skill, with its usual accompaniment of delight, in relation to work which is the daily bread-winning occupation—which is a man's contribution to the effective wealth of society in return for what he takes as his own share. But this duty of doing one's proper work well, and taking care that every product of one's labour shall be genuinely what it pretends to be, is not only left out of morals in popular speech, it is very little insisted on by public teachers, at least in the only effective way—by tracing the continuous effects of ill-done work. Some of them seem to be still hopeful that it will follow as a necessary consequence from weekday services, ecclesiastical decoration, and improved hymn-books; others apparently trust to descending on self-culture in general, or to raising a general sense of faulty circumstances; and meanwhile lax, make-shift work, from the high conspicuous kind to the average and obscure, is allowed to pass unscathed with the disgrace of immorality, though there is not a member of society who is not daily suffering from it materially and spiritually, and though it is the fatal cause that must degrade our national rank and our commerce in spite of all open markets and discovery of available coal-seams.

I suppose one may take the popular misuse of the words *Morality* and *Morals* as some excuse for certain absurdities which are occasional fashions in speech and writing—certain old lay-figures, as ugly as the queerest Asiatic idol, which at different periods get propped into loftiness, and attired in magnificent Venetian drapery, so that whether they

have a human face or not is of little consequence. One is, the notion that there is a radical, irreconcilable opposition between intellect and morality. I do not mean the simple statement of fact, which everybody knows, that remarkably able men have had very faulty morals, and have outraged public feeling even at its ordinary standard; but the supposition that the ablest intellect, the highest genius, will see through morality as a sort of treadmill for bibles and tuckers, a doctrine of dullness, a more incident in human stupidity. We begin to understand the acceptance of this foolishness by considering that we live in a society where we may hear a treacherous monarch, or a malignant and lying politician, or a man who uses either official or literary power as an instrument of his private partiality or hatred, or a manufacturer who devises the falsification of wares, or a trader who deals in virtuous seed-grains, praised or compassionate because of his excellent morals. Clearly if morality meant no more than such deceptions as are practised by these poisonous members of society, it would be possible to say, without suspicion of light-headedness, that morality lay aloof from the grand stream of human affairs, as a small channel fed by the stream and not missed from it. While this form of nonsense is conveyed in the popular use of words, there must be plenty of well-dressed ignorance at leisure to run through a box of books, which will feel itself initiated in the freemasonry of intellect by a view of life which might take for a Shaksperian motto—

"Fair is foul and foul is fair,
Hover through the fog and filthy air."

and will find itself easily provided with striking conversation by the rule of reversing all the judgments on good and evil which have come to be the calendar and clock-work of society. But let our habitual talk give morals their full meaning as the conduct which, in every human relation, would follow from the fullest knowledge and the fullest sympathy—a meaning perpetually corrected and enriched by a more thorough appreciation of dependence in things, and a finer sensibility to both physical and spiritual fact—and this ridiculous ascription of superlative power to minds which have no effective awe-inspiring vision of the human lot, no response of understanding to the connection between duty and the material processes by which the world is kept habitable for cultivated man, will be tacitly discredited without any need to cite the immortal names that all are obliged to take as the measure of intellectual rank and highly-charged genius.

Suppose a Frenchman—I mean no disrespect to the great French nation, for all nations are afflicted with their peculiar parasitic growths, which are lazy, hungry forms, usually characterised by a disproportionate swallowing apparatus; suppose a Parisian who should shuffle down the Boulevard with a soul ignorant of the grovelled cares and the deepest tenderness of manhood, and a frame more or less fevered by debauchery, mentally polishing into utmost refinement of phrase and rhythm verses which were an enlargement on that Shaksperian motto, and worthy of the most expensive title to be furnished by the vendors of such antithetic ware as *Les marquis de l'Enfer*, or *Les délices de Delft*. This supposed personage might probably enough regard his negation of those moral sensibilities which make half the warp and woof of human history, his indifference to the hard thinking and hard handiwork of life, to which he owed even his own gauzy mental garments with their spangles of poor paradox, as the royalty of genius, for we are used to witness such self-crowning in many forms of mental alienation; but he would not, I think, be taken, even by his own generation, as a living proof that there can exist such a combination as that of moral stupidity and trivial emphasis of personal indulgence with the large yet finely discriminating vision which marks the intellectual masters of our kind. Doubtless there are many sorts of transfiguration, and a man who has come to be worthy of all gratitude and reverence may have had his swinish period, wallowing in ugly places; but suppose it had been handed down to us that Sophocles or Virgil had at one time made himself scandalous in this way: the works which have consecrated their memory for our admiration and gratitude are not a glorifying of swinishness, but an artistic incorporation of the highest sentiment known to their age.

All these may seem to be wide reasons for objecting to Melissa's pity for Sir Gavial Mantrap on the ground of his good morals; but their connection will not be obscure to any one who has taken pains to observe the links uniting the scattered signs of our social development.

IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

You approach the West India Docks through the Great Eastern Railway Company's terminus at Fenchurch-street; and nowhere in England are railway appointments more admirable. Greasy platforms under rickety sheds; trains, like that "string of second-hand coffins" in which Aristides Ward travelled to the south; sorvans who look as if they had been rigged out at random by contract with the second-hand shop-dealers in Roundabout. The mixture of your fellow-passengers is picturesque, though you may be surprised to meet most of them in first-class carriages; and already you are conscious of some reflections of the sunshine of Eastern lands. The diamond that adorns the middle finger of that shipbroker opposite has a barbaric look; and the talk of the gentleman in shaggy pilot-cloth, with the slight gold circles in his rosy ears, is of race in the Red Sea; and the hwa of Chinese rivers. It is characteristic by the way that he presses a full-flavoured manila on the good-humoured woman who is huddled under his arm, and who is evidently his lawful wife; while, as for the lady, she bites the end of the cigar as if she were used to it, and laughingly proceeds to light the weed at her lord's. The steep descent from the platform of the dock station is like diving down the companion hatch into the forecastle, except that you emerge into space and comparative light. The sun is blinking feebly through a watery fog, and as yet the scene is intensely British. There is a ceaseless roll of heavy traffic on the thoroughfares; the drivers of the trucks and waggons and trolleys are swearing with Anglo-Saxon energy as they choke in the gulf stream before the narrow bridge; there are gangs of labourers busy under the cranes that creak hoarsely from the dock lofts overhead. As you pass the gate

where the policemen stand sentinel, the first appearances are decidedly depressing. Considering the damp that pervades the murky atmosphere, you do not wonder that the adjacent public-houses are doing a lively trade. Dimly through the veil of vapour you distinguish the masts and spars of the tiers of shipping, while the solid cordage of their rigging shows like the delicate tracery work in a cobweb. Now it happens that the first odours of commerce that come upon us are by no means those of Arabv the East. The ship that is unloading at the nearest corner hails straight from a Peruvian port. Passing under a long shed, which runs in front of the many storied block of warehouses, you are among piles of hampers of loosely woven matting. This is what you came for; not that you care to ask questions regarding the contents of the baskets—even if anybody were at leisure to be examined on the subject. You have a general commentary on the bill of lading in a printed placard attached to a post. The wall-sided, deep-waisted screw-steamer the *Moro Castle*, from the Havannah. There is a rich scent of pinea and guava jelly, and all the luxuries of a West India desert table as it might be spread in the banquet hall of a captain-general, with a show of turtles from St. Thomas turned on their backs. London is left many a hundred leagues behind you, and you are amusing among cane-brakes and boiling-houses and berry-laden coffee-plantations, and naming yourself in the beams of a tropical sun as it throws its radiance on the groves of limea and shaddocka. But a few steps further and you change your latitude. Now you are by the "Glenfallach," from Singapore, Penang, and Java. (It is wonderful, by the way, how busy the Scotch are in the shipping trade, if we may judge by the number of Scottish names given to vessels that are classed A1 at Lloyd's.) The *Glenfallach* and the wharf to which she is moored are redolent of treasures of cinnamon and nutmeg; and she is discharging the moment from the hatchway in her forehold bundles of oddly bent staves and packets of "Penang lawyers." The white paint on her decks, albeit somewhat dingy, is pleasantly suggestive of sultry skies, and you envy the mate the sunburnt copper complexion contrasting so strongly with the pallor of the Customs clerk, who is superintending the process of weighing. Sailors are comparatively little of foreign countries; yet you know that that lucky man only a few short weeks before has been lounging under the alleys of fan-leaved foliage, that embosoms the dikes of the Straits. You may have as much or as little of this sort of thing as you please, for the trade of our docks is inexhaustible in its variety. If you tear yourself away from these dreams, you may brace yourself among craft fresh from the Atlantic voyage. The grazier of Cheshire or Wiltshire would shudder at those piles of cheeses that have been brought through the fogs off the "Banks." And there is no mistaking the smell of Newfoundland salt cod from the barge that is lying abait of the steamer. Then comes a great cotton covey from Bombay, disgorging the bales hooped neatly with metal; and next you have a craft with coffee from Pernambuco, and another with hides from the Pampas of the River Plate.

But, in connection with the East, what strikes one most in the docks nowadays—especially in the Victoria Dock—is the enormous number of Oriental seamen. All the steamers passing through the Suez Canal are manned by crews of larvae; and the Canal and the larvae together have wrought a complete revolution in the Eastern traffic. Within the memory of man it has passed through three distinct stages. First were the golden days of the East India Company's navy, when happy officials were shaking the pagoda tree, and freights of priceless value were being shipped from a country that was popularly believed an El Dorado. The wary pickings of the trade were no valuable that a captain could gain a competency in a single trip; and we believe that after making the fortune that three voyages insured him he was compelled to retire in favour of his juniors. Then came Waghorn and his exploration of the Overland route, and the establishing of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The men who used to furnish their cabins sumptuously for the long voyage round the Cape, who used to victual themselves with all manner of private delicacies and lay in cases of wine and casks of aerated waters, were precisely those to whom time seemed valuable and who did not grudge the price of the new route. The Peninsular and Oriental Company for long had a monopoly of aristocratic business; and it may be said they well deserved it. If they charged high, they gave value for the money in the shape of swift and punctual passages, with every reasonable luxury. The passage paid, you travelled en grand seigneur. It gladdened the heart of the shareholder, after the railway had been opened across the isthmus, to see the crowds of passengers, at the meeting of the tides that overflowed the hotel accommodation of Alexandria. And though their vessels were built for the accommodation of passengers, what freight they carried—handy little packages of silks and muslins—was extremely valuable. M. Lesseps, in his character of cosmopolitan benefactor, knocked that lucrative monopoly on the head. Henceforth the company had to compete with rival associations whose steamers had been built especially for the Canal trade. It has been forced to rebuild its fleet, reduce its charges, cut down the salaries and pay of its employees, and man its ships with larvae on both sides of the isthmus. The public generally have cause to be grateful, except for the single drawback that the comfortable old paddle-boats are done away with. It must be allowed, however, that several of the newest vessels, such as the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with her saloon that can dine 180 passengers, her spacious sleeping cabins, and her ten bath-rooms, are magnificent. And the *Kaiser*, for example, is built to carry 3,000 tons of cargo without in any way affecting her speed. It used to be said that the larvae were irritable and revengeful; so that they were generally kept in a minority in the crews. So be it, however, it has been found in practice that they are sober and amenable to discipline. But the first thing done with them is to deprive them of the knives they carry. They are berthed over the top of a great saloon in the forecastle, screened off from the quartermaster's cabin behind by canvas that may be raised for purposes of supervision. They include men of all the mender Indian races—Sikhs, Pathans, and Afghans among the rest—and no fewer than 15,000 of them have been passed already through the books of the Peninsular and Oriental Company alone.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 8 cents per 1 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—

Letters, 12 cents per 1 oz.
Post Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.).—

	Via San Francisco, or Honolulu, or Brindisi	Via S. Hampton, or Brindisi	Via Brindisi
Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None	8	8
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.).—

	Via San Francisco, or Honolulu, or Brindisi	Via S. Hampton, or Brindisi	Via Brindisi
Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	12	6	8
Registration,	8	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

	Via San Francisco, or Honolulu, or Brindisi	Via S. Hampton, or Brindisi	Via Brindisi
Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—

	Via San Francisco, or Honolulu, or Brindisi	Via S. Hampton, or Brindisi	Via Brindisi
Letters,	—	30	34
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	6	8
Registration,	—	—	—

to British & Union.

West Indies only.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.		Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.		2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places, (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.		4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail.		8	8	2	2	

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet, containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written on it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, etc., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stored, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 6 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees—rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dystuffs, Ior, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Bombardier or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-shipment, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £5.....36 "
" £7.....54 "
" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps, obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £5.....36 "
" £7.....54 "
" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	2 b	Surrook	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Saigon	To-day
Breconshire	3 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1241	Dec. 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	
Charlton	5 c	Harcro	Span. str.	786	Dec. 23	Tack Mee Sing	Manila	
Churruca	5 b	Elphlok	Brit. str.	398	Dec. 23	Remedios & Co.	Batavia	
Conquest	5 c	Young	Brit. str.	318	Dec. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hoihow & Halphong	To-morrow
Consolation	5 c	Rowin	Brit. str.	764	Dec. 26	Order		
Crusader	5 c	Chanchy	Brit. str.	647	Dec. 10	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	3rd prox.
Danube	5 b	Palbot	Brit. str.	561	Dec. 25	Yuen Fat Hong	Amoy	
Esmeralda	5 b	Stapani	Brit. str.	395	Dec. 27	Russell & Co.		
Fame	5 c	Schultz	Ger. str.	1117	Dec. 27	H.K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Tug-Plying	
Feronia	5 b	Goode	Brit. str.	277	Dec. 27	Stemmen & Co.	London, &c.	
Hailong	5 b	Conner	Amer. str.	300	Dec. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy, &c.	To-day
Hainan	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Dec. 24	Russell & Co.	Hoihow and Pakhoi	To-day
Kwangtung	5 c	Woodgate	Brit. str.	1709	Dec. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	30th daylight
Malsaca	5 c	Love	Brit. str.	606	Dec. 31	F. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Norma	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Dec. 24	Kwok Acheong	Costan Dock	30th daylight
Olympia	5 c	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Dec. 24	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	
Rajanattamhar	5 c	Wat	Brit. str.	487	Dec. 19	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Romulus	5 c	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Dec. 24	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Sea Gull	5 c	Darke	Brit. str.	1000	Dec. 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Somerset	5 c	Peters	Brit. str.	820	Dec. 13	G. M. S. N. Co.		
Thales	5 c	Degen	Chil. str.	314	Dec. 15	Remedios & Co.	S'apore and Penang	29th inst.
Tung Ting	5 c	Aranguren	Span. str.	651	Dec. 15			
Zamboanga	5 c							
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Bess	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Dec. 16	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Alice Reed	4 k	Killoran	Amer. bge.	873	Dec. 16	Vogel & Co.	Singapore	
Amy Turner	4 k	Nowell	Amer. bge.	991	Dec. 16	Russell & Co.		
Anna Bertha	4 k	Krause	Ger. bge.	469	Dec. 24	Stemmen & Co.	Hamburg	
August	4 k	Ris	Ger. bge.	296	Nov. 11	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Aurora	4 k	Thompson	Dan. bge.	570	Nov. 8	Wielor & Co.	Hamburg	
Bonita	4 k	Stehr	Ger. bge.	341	Oct. 29	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Manila	
Bonito	4 k	Wienberg	Ger. bge.	524	Dec. 12	Stemmen & Co.	Bangkok	
Brema	4 k	Timpe	Ger. bge.	396	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	Europe	
Carl	4 k	Thomson	Ger. bge.	225	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ceres	4 k	McWilliam	Brit. bge.	454	Dec. 8	Caplain		
Chamron Kamrye	4 k	Stolze	Siam. bge.	480	Dec. 15	Yuen Fat Hong		
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
City of Boston	4 k	Crosby	Amer. sh.	1062	Dec. 18	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Clare Babuyan	4 k	Polson	Brit. bge.	358	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	London	
Ebenezer	4 k	Wine	Brit. bktine.	317	Dec. 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Echo	4 k	Tosar	Brit. bge.	369	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Elizabeth Childs	4 k	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	391	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.		
Emil Julius	4 k	Jorgensen	Ger. bge.	601	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Empire	4 k	Leckie	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ernest	4 k	Hervé	Fch. bge.	890	Oct. 13	Landstein & Co.		
Faugh Balaugh	4 k	Ritte	Ger. bge.	240	Nov. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Flensburg	4 k	Jacobsen	Dan. bge.	366	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	Labuan	
F. Perthes	4 k	Walter	Ger. bge.	446	Nov. 29	Stemmen & Co.	London	
Garibaldi	4 k	Forbes	Amer. bge.	670	Dec. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Europe	
Goliath	4 k	Deutzau	Siam. bge.	542	Nov. 26	Wol & Hong		
Harmonie	4 k	Schiphorst	Ger. sch.	241	Nov. 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Haydn Brown	4 k	Havener	Amer. bge.	865	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Hazel Holme	4 k	Milligan	Brit. bge.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Hermine	4 k	Countray	Swed. bge.	289	Dec. 26	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Hesperus	4 k	Specht	Ger. bge.	767	Dec. 26	Stemmen & Co.		
Hieronymus	4 k	Ipland	Ger. bge.	425	Nov. 24	Russell & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Hindoo	4 k	Mathlessen	Ger. bge.	541	Dec. 26	Wielor & Co.		
John Nicholson	4 k	Campbell	Brit. sh.	685	Dec. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Laurel	4 k	Johnson	Brit. bge.	638	Dec. 5	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Labutta	
Malvina	4 k	Kluge	Ger. bge.	480	Dec. 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Middlesex	4 k	Amrose	Brit. bge.	1191	Dec. 12	Borneo Co., Limited		
Morning Star	4 k	Michaelson	Siam. bge.	570	Dec. 27	Chinese		
Moses B. Tower	4 k	Hall	Am. bktine.	637	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hamburg	
Palma	4 k	Binge	Ger. bge.	299	Nov. 12	Vogel & Co.	London	
Pampero	4 k	McKenzie	Brit. bge.	588	Nov. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Philippines	
Prism	4 k	Bergman	Russ. sh.	1166	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Roderick Hay	4 k	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	Dec. 11	Turner & Co.		
Sam. D. Carleton	4 k	Freeman	Amer. bge.	884	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Sophie	4 k	Bang	Ger. bge.	209	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Southern Cross	4 k	Gibbs	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct. 15	Caplain		
Spartan	4 k	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	4 k	Orough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Three Brothers	4 k	Khalcko	Brit. bge.	367	Nov. 14	E. Tye Hong		
Wialow	4 k	Barker	Brit. bge.	466	Nov. 28	Vogel & Co.	London	
Yorktown	4 k	Murphy	Amer. sh.	1956	Nov. 27	Order	Philippines	
WHAMPOA								
Fantasia	6 c	Cooper	Brit. bge.	693	Dec. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Fantasia	6 c	Breckwoldt	Ger. bge.	358	Dec. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Fantasia	6 c	Seekamp	Ger. bge.	433	Dec. 5	Stemmen & Co.	Hamburg	
Fantasia	6 c	Doane	Am. bktine.	605	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.	New York	
CANTON								
Ningpo	6 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Dec. 24	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Dec. 15	A. L. Douglas
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	6430	14	800	Dec. 15	H. F. Cleveland
Kerguelen	7 c	French	corvette	2691	...	...	Dec. 18	Mathew
Moonance	6 k	British	military hospital	600	4	120	Nov. 8	C. H. Palmer
Peng-chou-hai	6 k	Chinese	revenue cruiser	3087	20	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz
Vencedora	8 k	Spanish	man-of-war	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogaton	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Gary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Banning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	140	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	120	6	60	...
Chun-tung	150	2	40	...
Li-sho	80	4	20	...
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	...
Quang-on	120	4	40	...
Shen-chi	180	5	60	...
Sui-tung	160	4	60	...
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	...
Ting-po	100	8	40	...

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Dec. 20, 1879.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
America
*Feronia
*Kwangtung
Sin Naung

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
A. Newton

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chin-tung
Europa
Flora Castle
*Fung-shun
*Hing-shun

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chin-tung
Europa
Flora Castle
*Fung-shun
*Hing-shun

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, December 26th, 1879.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.		Chinese Names.		Plalce.		80 70		破蓬	
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350 300			來路烟猪肉		Pomfret, White . . . "	120 110			白鱔	
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	225 200			花旗烟猪肉		Pomfret, Black . . . "	100 90			黑明蝦	
" Foochow, . . . "	200 170			福州烟猪肉		Prawns, . . . "	100 90			琵琶沙	
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160			尾龍扒		Ray, . . . "	70 60			石狗公	
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140 130			鹹牛肉		Rock Fish, . . . "	90 80			番魚	
" Roast, . . . "	150 140			燒牛肉		Roach, . . . "	100 90			馬友魚	
" Soup, . . . "	90 80			湯肉		Salmon, Salt water, . . . "	120 110			鯊魚	
" Steak, . . . "	150 140			牛肉把		Shark young, . . . "	50 40			鹹魚	
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50 40			牛腦		Salmon, Canton, . . . "	110 100			鹹魚	
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270			牛脚		Salt Fish, . . . "	120 90			鹹魚	
" " corned, . . . "	300 270			鹹牛脚		Skate, . . . "	60 50			鰻魚	
" Head, . . . "	750 700			牛頭心		Shrimps, . . . "	60 50			蝦	
" Heart, . . . "	130 120			牛心		Snapper, . . . "	90 80			立魚	
" Hump, Salt . . . catty	130 120			牛肩		Soles, Fresh . . . "	90 80			立魚	
" Feet, . . . each	50 45			牛脚		Tenoh, . . . "	100 90			鯢魚	
" Kidneys, . . . "	60 50			牛腰		Turbot, . . . "	140 130			左口魚	
" Tail, . . . "	100 90			牛尾		Turtles, small, fresh water, each	300 250			脚魚	
" Liver, . . . catty	80 70			牛肝		Whiting, . . . "	90 80			魚	
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45			牛肚		Fruits.					
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500			牛仔頭脚		Aleurites, . . . catty	70 60			子	
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300 270			花旗火腿		Apples, California, . . . "	200 100			石果	
" Chinese, . . . "	200 180			金華火腿		Bananas, fragrant, Canton, . . . "	25 20			舊金山平菓	
" English . . . "	350 320			來路火腿		Chestnuts, . . . "	100 80			省城香蕉	
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180 160			羊牌骨		Citron, Green, . . . "	100 90			風栗	
" Leg, . . . "	180 160			羊腿		Cocoanuts . . . each	50 —			香子	
" Shoulder, . . . "	140 120			羊手		Currants, . . . 2 lbs bottle	400 350			椰子	
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70 60			猪臟		Dates, . . . "	500 400			細糖	
" Feet, . . . "	100 90			猪脚		Figs, Dried, . . . box	750 —			洋棗	
" Fry, . . . "	110 100			猪雜		Lemons, China, . . . catty	60 50			無花菓乾	
" Head, . . . "	90 80			猪頭		" Peel, . . . bottle	750 600			檸檬	
" Heart, . . . each	60 50			猪心		Lichees, Dried, . . . catty	200 150			桔餅	
" Kidney, . . . "	100 90			猪腰		Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . "	800 250			荔枝乾	
" Liver, . . . lb.	120 110			猪肝		Olives, . . . "	50 40			白橄	
Pork Chop, . . . catty	160 150			猪牌骨		Oranges, Canton, . . . "	35 30			省城柑	
" Corned, . . . "	150 140			鹹猪肉		" Sweet, . . . "	80 70			新柑	
" Leg, . . . "	160 150			猪腿		" Coolie Mandarin, . . . "	30 —			柑	
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110 100			猪油		" Peel, . . . bottle	750 600			皮	
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	450 400			羊頭脚		" Kum-kwat, . . . catty	80 70			金橘	
" Heart, . . . each	50 40			羊心		" Mandarin, . . . "	90 80			朱砂桔	
" Kidneys, . . . "	70 60			羊腰		Pears, Nankin, . . . "	80 70			南京梨	
" Liver, . . . lb.	140 130			羊肝		" Tientsin, . . . "	140 120			天津雪梨	
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2. \$1.25			猪仔		Pine-apples, . . . "	50 40			大蕉	
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120 110			生牛油		Plantains, common . . . "	20 —			沙蕉	
" Mutton, . . . "	110 100			生牛油		" Fragrant, . . . "	35 30			省城石榴	
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130 120			牛核		Pomegranates, Canton, each	70 60			乾梅	
Veal, . . . "	140 130			牛仔肉		Prunes, Dried, . . . bottle	300 250			斗柚	
				生口		Pumelo, Flat, . . . each	60 50			夏門柚	
				鐵雞		" Amoy, . . . "	60 50			萬木瓜	
				黃麋		Quince, Canton, . . . "	50 40			壽果	
				班鳩		Raisins, Muscatel, . . . bottle	600 500			珠提	
				鴨		" New Pudding, lb.	150 120			珠提	
				雞蛋		Walnuts, . . . catty	120 100			合桃	
				鵝		Vegetables.					
				上海山雞		Artichokes, Shanghai, catty	65 60			了治竹	
				白鴿		Asparagus, . . . tin	450 400			龍筍	
				鵪鶉		Bamboo Shoots, . . . catty	100 90			竹筍	
				省城家兔		Beans, sprout, . . . "	20 15			芽菜	
				免仔		" broad, . . . "	40 30			面豆	
				沙道		" Foh. new, Macao, . . . "	60 —			澳門新出邊豆	
				水鴨仔		Beet Root, Japan, . . . each	25 20			日本紅菜頭	
				火雞公		Brassica, . . . catty	12 10			紅茄	
				火雞母		Brijals, . . . "	30 —			黃牙白菜	
				水鴨		Cabbage, Canton, White, . . . "	25 20			上海椰菜	
				雁		" Shanghai, . . . "	100 50			上海芥蘭	
				上海活角		" Turnip, S'hai, each	20 —			澳門椰菜	
				肚魚乾		" Macao, . . . "	100 50			椰菜花	
				鯽魚		Caullflower, . . . each	200 150			來路金菊	
				鯉魚		Carrots, English, . . . catty	60 50			本地芹菜	
				赤魚		Celery, Ohinese, . . . "	25 20			番芹菜	
				鹹魚		Celery, English, . . . "	150 —			辣椒乾	
				蟹		Chilies, Dried, . . . "	110 100			新鮮花	
				墨魚		" Fresh, . . . "	50 40			黃瓜	
				鱗		Cucumbers, . . . "	60 —			加厘材料	
				跌倒沙		Curry Stuff English, . . . "	60 50			矮瓜	
				長翼芒		Egg Plant, . . . "	40 35			薑	
				海鰻		Ginger, old, . . . "	40 30			新子薑	
				淡水鱸		" young, . . . "	40 30			芥蘭菜	
				白鱸		Green Sprouts . . . "	25 20			荷蘭豆	
				剥皮洋		Green Peas, young . . . "	80 70			大羅蘭	
				大鮮魚仔		Horse Radish, Shanghai, . . . "	180 —			唐人路生菜	
				田雞		Lettuce, Chinese . . . "	20 —			金薯仔	
				石斑魚		" English . . . each	10 —			日本薯仔	
				紅角魚		Onions, Bombay . . . catty	100 90			金山薯仔	
				黃花		" Green . . . "	25 20			澳門薯仔	
				黃澤唇		Parley, Ohinese, . . . "	40 35			洋蔥	
				花軟唇		" English, . . . bunch	10 —			生葱	
				龍蝦		Paranips, Japan, . . . catty	110 100			元菜	
				方魷		Potatoes, Japanese, . . . "	25 20			日本薯仔	
				新安鱸肉		" California, . . . "	30 25			金山薯仔	
				新安鱸肉		" Macao, New, . . . "	80 25			澳門薯仔	
				新安鱸肉		Radishes, White, . . . "	25 20			白蘿蔔	
				新安鱸肉		" Red, English, . . . dozen	30 —			紅蘿蔔	
				新安鱸肉		Spinage, . . . catty	20 —			波菜	
				新安鱸肉		Turnips, English, . . . "	20 15			排羅	
				新安鱸肉		" Ohina, . . . "	10 —			番茄	
				新安鱸肉		Tomatoes, . . . "	45 40			西洋菜	
				新安鱸肉		Water Cress, . . . bunch	20 10			西洋菜	